

Statement

The list of important Yojanas as introduced during the regime of NDA Government

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
- (ii) Deendayal hathkargha Protsahan Yojana
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (iv) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
- (v) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- (vi) Annapurna Yojana
- (vii) Janashree Bima Yojana
- (viii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (ix) Antaudaya Anna Yojana

Poverty alleviation programme in Himachal Pradesh

4514. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the States ranked by the World Bank with reference to people living below the poverty line in the country, gradation-wise;
- (b) the number of families living below the poverty line in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) the action taken to implement poverty alleviation programmes to reduce poverty in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Report No. 19471-IN entitled "India: Policies to Reduce Poverty and Accelerate Sustainable Development", a Document of the World Bank published on January 31, 2000 has presented poverty estimates for Indian States,

based on World Bank India Poverty Assessment, 1997. The State-wise estimates of poverty indicated in the report are given below.

Percentage of People Below the Poverty Line

State	1978	1994
Maharashtra	67.8	43.5
Punjab	26.9	21.6
Gujarat	39.9	33.8
Tamil Nadu	54.9	34.9
West Bengal	51.8	26.0
Karnataka	52.9	37.6
Kerala	53.2	29.2
Rajasthan	51.6	43.5
Andhra Pradesh	47.0	29.4
Madhya Pradesh	63.9	44.1
Uttar Pradesh	46.7	40.2
Orissa	62.1	40.3
Bihar	64.8	60.4

The World Bank study has not given their ranks.

(b) The Planning Commission estimates number and percentage of persons living below the poverty line at national and state level from the large sample surveys on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) Organisation once in approximately five years. The latest available estimates of poverty is based on the 55th Round of NSS consumer expenditure data covering the period July 1999 to June 2000. On the basis of the 30 day recall tabulation in the key results of the 55th Round large sample survey of Household Consumer Expenditure in India carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation, 5.12 lakh person in Himachal Pradesh lived below the poverty line in 1999-2000. Separate estimates for number of families are not available.

(c) There is a three-pronged action to alleviate and reduce the poverty in the country. These are: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human, and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting of the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc. and (iii) direct attack on poverty through

employment and income generating programmes and assets-building for the poor.

The increase in income of the people living below the poverty line occur from the joint impact of general growth process and direct income generation of the poor arising from various anti-poverty programmes introduced from time to time by the Government for their upliftment. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the Government has been implementing employment and asset generation schemes for the upliftment of the people living below the poverty line. These schemes are mainly of two types, self-employment and wage employment. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been the major self-employment programme and it has been in operation in all the blocks of the country since 1980. The wage employment programme initially was National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during the Sixth Plan period. In the Seventh Plan, another wage employment programme under the name Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was introduced. Then in 1989, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched by merging the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme, and it became the main wage-employment programme. In addition, several programmes to help the poor were also in operation until March, 1999. These programmes are: Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA).

From 1st April, 1999, these programmes, excepting EAS and JRY have been restructured into single self-employment programme called the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with the primary objectives of focussed approach to poverty alleviation, capitalising advantages of group lending, and overcoming the problems associated with multiplicity of programmes. Also, from 1st April, 1999, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with the primary objective of creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable

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RAJYA SABHA

assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Its secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme is given to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

From 1.12.1997, Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the main poverty alleviation programme in the urban areas. The SJSRY, which has subsumed all the earlier three urban poverty alleviation programmes, viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), seeks to provide gainful employment to unemployed or underemployed urban and educated up to IX standard for setting up self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The implementation of SJSRY is relying on suitable community structures on the UBSP pattern and delivery of inputs under this programme is through the medium of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and such community structure.

National Commission on Population

4515. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms of reference of the National Commission on Population;

(b) whether the Commission has started functioning; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons and by when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The terms of reference of the National Commission on Population are given below:

(i) To review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the Policy.

(ii) To promote synergy between demographic, educational,